

The Sun

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If you have any favor to ask with manuscript for publication, with a rejected article returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Democrats and Hawaii.

We refer to the official record in order to give credit to the patriotic Democrats, Silverites and Populists who voted for the Newlands resolutions annexing Hawaii. There were thirty of them. Here are their names: Mr. BAKER of Illinois, Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Washington, Mr. LEVISON of Georgia, Mr. McCLUCKIE of Kansas, Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri, Mr. MARSHALL of Ohio, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of New York, Mr. McNEEL of South Carolina, Mr. DE VRIES of California, Mr. NEWLANDS of Nevada, Mr. NEWLANDS of Nevada, Mr. OUBORNE of Wyoming, Mr. KENNEDY of Kansas, Mr. BROWN of Kansas, Mr. GIBBS of North Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. SELLERS of New York, Mr. JONES of Washington, Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama, Mr. KELLEY of South Dakota, Mr. VANSLAND of New York.

The Democrats in this list of honor are the Democrats who remembered the teachings of the great original annexationist, THOMAS JEFFERSON. These are the Democrats who resisted and defeated the attempt to bind their votes by caucus action, and at the call refused to follow leaders like BAILEY of Texas and McMILLIN of Tennessee into a position hateful to Democratic impulses and menacing disaster to the future of their party.

There is no sectional color in the list printed above. The annexationist Democrats and Populists hail from North, South, East, and West. It will be observed that one of the two Democratic Congressmen from California, Senator WHITE of Santa Ana, voted for annexation. It will be observed, further, that both of the Representatives from South Dakota, PETERSON and SULLIVAN, voted for annexation. The record of the Democratic Congressmen from New York is particularly fine. Of the six New York Democrats in the present House, four voted for Hawaiian annexation, one did not vote, and only one is recorded against the Newlands resolutions. Honor to CUMMINGS, to DRINGS, to VERHAEGE, and to SULLIVAN! They do not read falsely Democratic doctrine. No more earnest, sincerely patriotic and oratorically effective argument for raising the flag at Honolulu was heard in the House than that of the Hon. WILLIAM SULLIVAN of our Eleventh district pronounced.

As it was in the House, so it is in the Senate, where many of the earliest advocates and warmest friends of Hawaiian annexation are to be found in the ranks of the Democracy.

Men and Not Machines.

The London Truth draws this lesson from "the operations of the Spanish and American navies": "Quality rather than quantity of ships must win the day in a naval encounter. The whole naval art is reduced to a question of having the best scientific machines of attack and defense."

Very true, except that as the present war has shown, more particularly at Manila, there is still much to be said for the man. It is the quality of the men who fight the ships. Your "machines of attack and defense" may be "the best scientific," but if your men manipulating their guns and maneuvering them are not also the "best scientific" the superior quality of the machines will not avail against greater judgment and expertness.

As the engineer on the Baltimore said in the letter describing the Manila engagement, quoted by us recently, "had we manned the Spanish ships and the Spaniards manned our fleet, the American side would have been as victorious as it was" in the actual encounter. A great naval lesson taught by this war is the necessity of target practice fitting the men aboard the ships to make the best possible use of their scientific appliances.

A Bad Bill.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has been giving hearings on the bill which provides for the extension of the eight-hour law to Government contractors. This bill is understood to be the production of some of those remarkable "iron leaders" who want to restrict a man's right to work as many hours as he pleases. Foolish at any time, this eight-hour bill is more foolish now. Ships, munitions of war, supplies of all kinds, are furnished to the Government by contract. This bill would hamper the contractors and injure the Government in many ways.

Take coal and steel, for example. Mr. CHAMP, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, assured the committee that if the proposed measure became a law the coal used by his company on work for the United States would have to be mined by men working only eight hours a day. The President of the Bethlehem Iron Works said that under any projected eight-hour law he could not get any more coal. Coal operators written to him that they could not furnish coal if the bill was passed. The superintendent of the Bethlehem company told the committee that "in heating steel it often requires ten or twelve hours for the process to be completed, and it is absolutely necessary that the entire work should be done under the supervision of a single man, who would have the process under his control from beginning to end."

At this time when American steel rules the world and American shipyards are building and getting contracts to build ships of war for foreign countries, the extension of the eight-hour law would be most unfortunate. We quote from the Philadelphia Press the testimony of Mr. CHARLES H. CHAMP:

"Mr. CHAMP said that his shipyard, if such a law were to go into effect, it would be necessary to organ-

ize two forces in separate plants, one to do Government work for the United States and the other to do work for individuals and for foreign governments. He said that his company is having new orders for Russia and Japan. In the case of the contract secured from the Government of Russia, the company had bid in competition with English, French, and German shipbuilders, and were they working under the eight-hour law it would be impossible for them to have secured such contracts, which they would have gone to foreign shipbuilders. Mr. CHAMP said that considerable work is done by the hour in his shops, and it had frequently happened that men, in order to provide better for their families, desire to work ten hours a day, but to work extra time he said that the men in his employ were perfectly satisfied with the conditions under which they labor, and have made no demand for the passage of the bill under consideration.

Of course, the workmen are not asking for the passage of such a bill. But the eminent "labor leaders" must do something to justify their wages. Moreover, they have a further purpose. They want to drive private enterprise out of Government employ, and set the Government up in as many branches of business as possible, and so speed the Socialist millennium.

We notice with considerable satisfaction that the Hon. BOIES PENROSE of Pennsylvania is a member of the sub-committee in charge of the bill. Great interests in Pennsylvania and Delaware would be injured by it. It is a bill to injure all the United States. It is well known that in England widely different estimates are made of the results of British dominion at Peking. The National Review, although on most occasions a sturdy supporter of the Conservative Government, declares that their policy in China "has consisted in public bluster, futile paper protests, and the acquisition of a second Cyprus." Sir WILLIAM DEB VOUEX, writing in the Contemporary Review, maintains that by the acquisition of Wei Hai Wei the British Foreign Office has simply performed the feat much favored in China, and described in "pigdin-English" as "saving the face." Mr. HENRY M. STANLEY, in the Nineteenth Century, expresses the opinion that, by settling down at Wei Hai Wei, the English have gained nothing permanent, but have only deferred the evil day for a few years.

He regards Russia's ultimate absorption of the main bulk of China as beyond the power of England in her present state of isolation, or even if "we may be helped down," he says, "the walls of Port Arthur, Talienwan and Vladivostok, but until we devise some means of floating our ironclads in front of the railroad, it passes my comprehension how our feet can put a limit to Russia's advance."

On the other hand, Mr. W. T. STEAD, who contributes the leading article to the Contemporary Review for June, takes a more favorable view of recent events in the Far East. He considers, indeed, that Englishmen have some reason to feel aggrieved by the way in which they have been served by their Ambassadors at Peking and St. Petersburg. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is accused of blundering in trying to snatch Talienwan out of the hands of the Russians, and Sir N. O'CONNOR is alleged to reserve the fool's cap for his insane attempt to exact assurances from Russia that she would accept the impossible, and convey Port Arthur, which is a mere naval base, into a treaty port. At the same time he holds that if the core of the business be regarded, his countrymen have little reason to complain, and none whatever to justify the charges of ill-faith that have been levelled against the St. Petersburg Government. He can see no reason why Lord SALISBURY, on a comprehensive review of the situation, should survey the net outcome with discontent.

To much the same effect, but in a more cogent fashion, writes Mr. HOLT S. HALLETT in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. He contends that Lord SALISBURY has scored heavily in the diplomatic contest. An attempt is made to prove this by pointing out that while, at the outset of the struggle, the head of the British Foreign Office was seriously hampered and did not stand on equal ground with his antagonist, he yet in the end obtained concessions of superlative value. It is worth while to note, however, Mr. HALLETT, who is a recognized expert touching the affairs of the Middle Kingdom, arrives at these conclusions:

The following facts are pressed upon our attention in order that we may understand the situation with which Lord SALISBURY had to cope. It is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that the three powers, Portugal, England, and Germany, had succeeded at one time or another in obtaining leases of ports and adjoining territory. As three powers had already obtained such privileges from China, it was impossible to maintain that China must not grant an equivalent to Russia.

In the second place, the points that Russia would select for a naval base and commercial port would naturally be in the vicinity of the Pacific terminus of the Siberian system of railways. Port Arthur and Talienwan were the only ports that answered the requirements. At Talienwan residential quarters and other purposes, and it was reasonable that she should wish to have the important terminus of her railway system in her own hands and fortified against possible attack. The security of the railway terminus involved the acquisition of Port Arthur, because, otherwise, it would be liable to attack from its landward side.

In the third place, as soon as it was known that Germany intended to keep Kiao Chou Bay as a commercial port and naval base, it was morally certain that Russia would insist upon obtaining leases of Port Arthur and Talienwan. For two or three years she had been permitted by the Peking Government to use Kiao Chou Bay as a winter anchorage for her fleet, and, upon Germany's seizing that harbor without Russia's consent, China had granted Russia the lease to use Port Arthur as a winter anchorage. What, therefore, asks Mr. HALLETT, had Russia to do but to demand that Germany should not do so, but that that would prevent Japan or Germany from doing so at some future time.

In the fourth place, China not being a British protectorate, the British Foreign Office was unable to prevent her from taking any action which should not positively infringe the most favored nation clause. If she chose to lease ports to other powers, Lord SALISBURY could not stay her, and had to restrict his claims to equality of treatment in such ports, so far as the open door was concerned. As Port Arthur and Talienwan were, in a few miles of each other, and were in the same narrow trade area, it would be unreasonable to expect that both places should be opened as treaty

ports. In no other part of China would such a demand be pressed. Such was the situation with which Lord SALISBURY had to deal. Now, let us look what measures he has taken to safeguard British interests, and, with them, those of the United States and those of such other maritime powers as have nothing to ask from China except freedom of trade and an equal right to cooperate in the commercial and industrial development of the Middle Kingdom. The concessions which the British Foreign Office has gained from China are ranged by Mr. HALLETT under five heads. First, all the rivers and navigable streams and canals in China are opened to steam navigation. This will be an enormous benefit to foreign trade, because the cargoes carried by steam vessels will not be subject to vexatious delays at the Likin or inland duty barriers which are dotted along the banks of rivers, streams, and canals at intervals of two miles. Secondly, England has received the assurance that China will never alienate any part of the provinces adjoining the Yang-tse-Kiang to any other power. It is pointed out by Mr. HALLETT that the acceptance of this assurance virtually binds the British Foreign Office to protect these territories from foreign encroachment and gives it the right to prevent such an aggressive act as the one committed by Germany at Kiao Chou being repeated in the basin of the Yang-tse. Thirdly, the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs is to be an Englishman as long as British trade with China is larger than that of any other nation. This stipulation is in pronouncing most desirable in works of art, and which all moralists extol as the highest type of spiritual character, namely, childlike simplicity. Wanting it, the finest speech and writing become wearisome, the loftiest integrity of motive and the most rigid piety ineffectual and ridiculous. That the English Bible has embodied this precious element permanently in our instrument of expressing thought, is a boon for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful.

It should be observed that one of these new treaty ports, Chin-Wang-Tao, which is situated on or close to the opened section of the Peking-Kiaochow Railway, is about one hundred miles further north than the Russian port of Talienwan, and on the western side of the Gulf of Pechili, and is thus far more advantageously situated to draw the trade of Manchuria, with the exception of that of the Lian-Tung Peninsula, than is any port leased by or belonging to Russia. Thus it matters little to England or Great Britain whether the Russian assurances with respect to Talienwan are broken or not. The hopes, too, built by Germany on the possession of Kiao Chou will be greatly lessened by the opening of Chin-Wang-Tao as a treaty port, inasmuch as the last-named place is barely half the distance that Kiao Chou is from Peking.

We remark, finally, that the lease of Wei Hai Wei to Great Britain, on terms identical with those on which Port Arthur is leased to Russia, cannot fall to put back bone into the cowed Chinese Government, and, from this point of view, may be accepted as a pledge that the other concessions to England will be carried out.

This seems to be, upon the whole, a just estimate of the results of Lord SALISBURY's policy in the Far East. There is no doubt that Mr. HALLETT is right in affirming that this policy has already had the effect of modifying the attitude of France toward the Middle Kingdom, and that it has challenged the good will of Japan and the United States, and of every commercial nation whose interests would be injured by the destruction of the Chinese Empire and by its extensive partition among protectionist powers.

The English of the English Bible.

The influence exerted by the Authorized, or King James's, version of the Bible, in shaping the English language, is universally acknowledged to be very great. In England, especially, where the Bible is read through, in course, once every year, to the attendant upon the services of the Established Church, and whose accurate knowledge of its contents is a requisite for the granting of a degree at the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, its style and phraseology pervade the speech and writing, both of educated men, and of what its translators called "the common people." Outside of the Establishment, in England, Scotland, the United States, and everywhere else in the world, where the English language prevails, an acquaintance with the contents of the Bible is equally general. Moreover, all English speaking and writing peoples have accepted the book as a classic, and their scholars and critics, without exception, agree in extolling its literary merits.

The latest expression of this universal esteem of the English Bible, is found in an address delivered to the Bodley Literary Society of Oxford, by the distinguished scholar, Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON, and published in the June number of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. HARRISON's theme was "Style in English Prose," and after an extended discussion of what a good style is, and of the authors to be read in order to attain it, he concluded by saying:

"I need hardly tell you to read another and a greater book than the Bible, which is still its true school of English literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—its sentence-structure, its phraseology, its philosophical acuteness. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble, terse, terse, terse, and to be read in the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue."

This is all true, and we do not quote it because of its truth, but because it does not express the whole truth. Mr. HARRISON, like all his predecessors, fails to point out the very important fact, that the English of the English Bible is not pure English, but Hebrew in English words, and the characteristics which give it power and influence are Hebrew characteristics, derived, not in the least from English thought and English modes of expression, but from a much more ancient and remote source.

The parts of the Bible most familiar to the English readers are the Old Testament and the four Gospels. The original text of the Old Testament is all Hebrew, excepting a few Chaldaic chapters in Daniel and in Ezra. The Gospels, although they have come down to us only in Greek, are so Hebrew in construction and style that many critics contend that they were originally written in the Hebrew dialect of the period, and were afterward translated into Greek. When, therefore, we read the English version of the books of Moses, the Histories, the Psalms, and the Gospels, we substantially read Hebrew in an English dress. Hebrew, being one of the oldest languages of which any extensive literature has

survived, embodies the ideas of a people only recently emerged from the primitive childhood of the race. When the Hebrew Scriptures recount historical facts they recount them in the plainest and fewest possible words, as do our modern story books written for children, and when they describe affections and operations of the mind they employ an equally simple vocabulary. Consequently, the narratives in the Old Testament of the Creation, of the Flood, of JOSEPH's adventures in Egypt, of similar events, as well as the record of the Hebrews as they are recorded in the New Testament, are as intelligible and as interesting to children as they are to adults. They are only one step in advance of the picture writings of the Egyptians, in which words are indicated by emblems. This simplicity and objectiveness have been retained in the English translation of the Bible, not from design, but from necessity. It would not only be ridiculous, as Mr. HARRISON says, to write an essay on Metaphysics, a political article, or a novel, in the language of the Bible; it would be impossible. The Hebrew has no words to express our modern abstract ideas. Even the book of Job, philosophical as it is, is not metaphysical, and the Psalms and the prophecies are poetical only because of their imagery.

The quality of the Hebrew language, therefore, makes its incorporation into the English of so much worth and power, is precisely that which all critics agree in pronouncing most desirable in works of art, and which all moralists extol as the highest type of spiritual character, namely, childlike simplicity. Wanting it, the finest speech and writing become wearisome, the loftiest integrity of motive and the most rigid piety ineffectual and ridiculous. That the English Bible has embodied this precious element permanently in our instrument of expressing thought, is a boon for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Certain writers wholly incompetent to render judgment on the condition of troops or to express any opinion on the details of military administration deserving of respect, have attracted attention to themselves by criticising savagely our military camps at the South. They have represented them as shamefully deficient in supplies essential to the health of the soldiers, and their administration as disgraceful to the military authorities. Complaints of unpunishing or insufficient fare and undue severity of discipline have come from a few of the soldiers themselves; but they are only natural and inevitable expressions of distaste and discontent from men not yet inured to the hardships of military service in the field. Even where there has been any justification for them, it has been due to the unavoidable delays and complications incident to the rapid mobilization of untrained troops, and it has been remedied as speedily as possible.

The first test of the value of all such reports and criticisms is furnished, of course, by the sanitary condition of these troops, as indicated accurately in the prevailing ratio of sickness among them. Gen. MILLS, who has just returned to Washington from a careful inspection of these camps, reports that the health of the troops is exceptionally good. At Tampa, where the conditions have been assailed especially and most unfavorably by the lay critics, he found that the sick list was less than 1 per cent, a surprisingly low record; and this most gratifying indication as to health appeared among both the troops who embarked for Santiago with Gen. SHAFTER and those still remaining on shore in the camp.

This experience is far more encouraging than that through which both sides to the civil war were compelled to pass at its beginning; and no incident of the present conflict, apart from its uninterrupted succession of victories, has afforded more reason for a mind national rejoicing as this remarkable, even astonishing, exemption of our forces from the suffering usually afflicting military camps suddenly filled with collections of untrained and unhardened volunteers and militia not yet inured to campaigning. Of course, such an exceptionally high standard of health could not prevail in them if there was any justification for the animadversions on our military administration which have been made so loudly by ignorant, inconsiderate, sensational and seditious newspaper writers.

It is also exceedingly gratifying to know that the standard of health prevailing among the crews of the navy is equally high, though the most of them are compelled to endure tropical heat under peculiarly trying circumstances. It is relieving for one of the most distressing incidents usual to the crews of our ships, the prevalence of the disability and debilitating disease, both our sailors and our troops are in prime physical condition for the even more arduous labors the progress of the war will now impose on them. As Gen. MILLS says of the troops who left Tampa for Santiago, "the spirit of the men is of the best; they are eager to get at the enemy."

Never in history was there a better army and a better navy morally; and, after some unavoidable delays, never were troops better equipped for their work than are those who are now fighting under our flag.

French Munitions for Spain.

The announcement from Cadiz that the French are supplying arms and munitions to Spain is probably true, but it furnishes no ground of complaint against France. Our country has always taken the ground that its merchants could sell munitions of war to belligerents, in the ordinary course of trade, without any violation of neutral obligations. The matter becomes different whenever the Government is concerned, because there a question of good faith may be raised, although cases have occurred when even the Government was held to be in the position of a merchant. But as to individuals, the view of our country has always been that belligerents of other nations might not restrict the means of livelihood of our citizens. This view was announced by JEFFERSON generations ago:

"Our citizens have always been free to make and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their calling, the only means, perhaps, of their existence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have an interest, could not be expected. It would be bad in principle and impossible in practice."

What, then, is the belligerent's remedy? It is to capture and confiscate the contraband of war, if he can, when on the way to his enemy's ports. This is an undoubted right, and we are exercising it to-day against Cuba. In the case of France, however, we cannot capture arms and munitions sent by land to the territory of her

neighbor, nor have we thus far placed cruisers in Spanish waters to intercept contraband goods by sea. What France would have no right to do is to allow a ship to be fitted out in her ports to prey on our commerce or otherwise commit hostilities. In such a case the ship becomes essentially a warlike expedition, which cannot lawfully use the port of a neutral as its base. So strict are nations on this point that they will not permit a warship under construction in any of their ports to be removed therefrom after the declaration of hostilities, even if sold to one of the belligerents in time of peace. They place certain restrictions, as we now see, upon the visits of belligerent ships to neutral ports for coaling. But there is a broad distinction between these acts relating to ships and the ordinary trade in guns and cartridges. This can go on to any extent between France and Spain without our protest. We ourselves are as much at liberty as Spain to buy arms of the French or of any other people.

Dudes.

We offer a few remarks upon this article, not with the purpose of analyzing its nature, but in order to relieve from unfavorable prejudice certain gentlemen who, from which, from being associated with the genus dude, have been frequently regarded with a sentiment smacking of contempt. Wisdom would not sooner think of sneering at well-kept head, face and hands, a cleanly coat, a polished shoe and ever-conscious care in all adjustments of the dress, because of their being characteristic of duds, than it would think of condemning roast beef and tobacco because dudes eat and smoke.

The most distinguished naval commander of this war, DEWEY, is privately noted as a peculiar stickler for the elegant trivialities of personal get-up. Throughout the navy, there are certainly hundreds of dudes awaiting occasions for the cold self-sacrifice that is required by war continually call for. If RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, Lieutenant of the Navy, is not a Real Dude, at least his name, then photographic portraits has no value as a record. The performance of the New York naval reserve craft, Yankee, which, out of all orders, has been skiving around the bombardments recently, in spite of her gossamer skin and naked guns, makes it proper to name as a member of this particular fraternity the Yankee's Captain, Lieutenant-Commander BROWNSON. Probably in the navy there is no man better valeted as to coat, boots, and top-knot, or in his ways more expressive of the unbending rigidity in disciplines that brands men as martinet; but probably also none is more bent than he upon getting into the trouble of war when his country is in it, and of carrying his men with him.

Perhaps the most famous of modern dudes was the most brilliant military figure of recent times, the Russian General, SKOURLEFF. Whenever his army was preparing for battle it knew that its commander was at the same time waxing his mustaches, and seeing that the last spot of imperfection was being obliterated from his uniform. The effect of that knowledge upon the troops must have been to give to each man an extra impulse to see that all was right with himself, and to pattern after SKOURLEFF later in the reckless daring with which he went to the front in his assaults.

The fact is that combinations of the harsher qualities of bravery and certain others usually known in men as effeminate are frequent enough to suggest that ambition to be a hero would begin well with cultivating the niceties of the dude.

It seems to be a fact, if many impartial witnesses can be believed, that many of the Philadelphia bicyclists pay no attention to the law against fast riding. One staid observer writes to the Philadelphia Ledger that "300 riders passed him in twenty minutes, and most of them were riding fifteen miles an hour." The law says seven. Philadelphia is becoming the capital of speed. What fatal impulse is driving the mad madmen these Philadelphia riders to search? Are they weary of the seer, at the absence of their towns and bound to show that it whirls with rapidity? Are they naturally lovers of swift and violent motion? Or is seven miles an hour such a snail's pace that they are roused to mouty?

The intellectuals of the Hon. HENRY UNALASKA JOHNSON, Representative from Alaska from the Sixth Indiana district, seem to be even more foggy than his favorite route by way of Unalaska.

The Hon. GAMMON BRADFORD's Boston powder for the purpose of protesting against "imperialism" was one of those numerous meretricious where the audience made up in enervated and untrained minds national rejoicing as this remarkable, even astonishing, exemption of our forces from the suffering usually afflicting military camps suddenly filled with collections of untrained and unhardened volunteers and militia not yet inured to campaigning. Of course, such an exceptionally high standard of health could not prevail in them if there was any justification for the animadversions on our military administration which have been made so loudly by ignorant, inconsiderate, sensational and seditious newspaper writers.

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A DOCUMENT FOR HISTORY.

Official Text of the Philippine Governor-General's Proclamation Only Seven Days Before the War. From the Hong Kong Daily News. SPAIN: How Spain and the United States of North America hostilities have broken out. The moment has arrived to prove to the world that we possess the spirit to conquer those who, pretending to be loyal friends, take advantage of our misfortunes and abuse our hospitality, using means which civilized nations count unworthy and irreputable. The North American people, constituted of all the social accretions, have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, with their acts of treachery, and with their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions. The struggle will be short and decisive. The God of Victory will give us as brilliant as the justice of our cause demands. Spain, which counts upon the sympathies of all the nations, will emerge triumphant from the new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from those States that, without cohesion and without a history, offer to humanity only infamous traditions and the ungrateful spectacle of Chambers in which appear united insolence and deformation, covetous and cynicism. A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, is preparing to come to the archipelago with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that means life, honor, and liberty. Pretending to be inspired by the honor of which they are incapable, the North American seamen undertake as an enterprise capable of realization the substitution of Protestantism for the Catholic religion you profess, to treat you as tribes refractory to civilization, to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquired by the rights of property, and to kidnap the persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labor. Vain designs! Ridiculous boasts! Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realization. You are invited to take up arms to defend the name of a mock of impious hands to be placed in the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelievers. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers, they shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters, and to kidnap the persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labor. Vain designs! Ridiculous boasts! Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realization. You are invited to take up arms to defend the name of a mock of impious hands to be placed in the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelievers. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers, they shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters, and to kidnap the persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labor. Vain designs! Ridiculous boasts! Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realization. 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